THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, December 29, 1800.

Deſcription of the Devil's Cave, or Peake's Hole, in Derbyſhire.

By the late Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, the ingenious Aſtronomer.

THE entrance into this complicated cavern is through an almoſt regular arch twelve yards high, formed by nature, at the bottom of a rock, whoſe height is eighty-ſeven yards. Immediately within this arch is a cavern of the ſame height, forty yards wide and above one hundred in length. The roof of this place is flattiſh, all of ſolid rock, and looks dreadful over head, becauſe it has nothing but the natural ſide-walls to ſupport it. A packthread manufactory is therein carried on by poor people, by the light that comes through the arch. Towards the further end from the entrance, the roof comes down with a gradual ſlope to about two feet from the ſurface of water, fourteen yards over, the rock in that place forming a kind of arch, under which I was puſhed by my guide acroſs the water in a long oval tub, as I lay on my back in ſtraw with a candle in my hand, and was, for the greateſt part of the way on the river, ſo near the arched roof, that it touched my hat if I raiſed my head but two inches from the ſtraw on which I lay in the tub (called the boat) which I believe was not above a foot in depth. When landed on the further ſide of this water, and helped out of the boat by my guide, I was conducted through a low place into a cavern ſeventy yards wide and forty yards high,

in the top of which are ſeveral openings upwards, ſo high that I could not ſee to their tops.

On one ſide of this place I ſaw ſeveral young lads with candles in their hands climbing up a very rough aſcent, and they diſappeared when about half way up. I aſked my guide who they were? and he told me they were the ſingers, and that I ſhould ſoon ſee them again, for they were going through an opening that led into the next cavern. At eighty-ſeven yards from the firſt water I came to a ſecond nine yards broad, over which my guide carried me on his back. I then went under three natural arches at ſome diſtance from one another, and all of them pretty regular; then entered a third cavern, called Roger Rain's houſe, becauſe there is a continual dropping at one ſide of it like moderate rain! I no ſooner entered that cavern, than I was agreeably ſurpriſed by a melodious ſinging which ſeemed to echo from all ſides, and on looking back I ſaw the abovementioned lads in a large round opening, called the chancel, nineteen yards above the bottom where I ſtood. They ſing for what the viſitors pleaſe to give them as they return.

At the top of a ſteep rugged ſtony aſcent, on one ſide of this cavern, I ſaw a ſmall irregular hole, and aſked my guide, whether there was another cavern beyond it? He told me there was—but that very few people ventured to go through into it on account of the frightful appearance at the top of the hole, where the ſtones ſeemed to be almoſt looſe and ready to fall and cloſe up the paſſage. I told him, that if he would venture through I would follow him—ſo I did, creeping flat, the place being rather too low to go on all-fours. We then got into a long, narrow, irregular, and very high cavern, which has ſurpriſing openings of various ſhapes, at top too high to ſee how far they reach! We returned through the hole to Roger Rain's houſe, again, and from thence went down fifty yards lower on wet ſand, wherein ſteps are made for convenience.

At the bottom we entered into a cavern called the Devil's Cellar, in which my guide told me, there had been many bowls of good rum punch made and drank, the water having been heated by a fire occaſionally made there for that purpoſe. In the roof of this cellar is a large opening, through which the ſmoke of the fire aſcends, and has been ſeen by the people above ground to go out at the top of the rock. But this opening is ſo crooked and irregular, that no ſtone let down into it, from the top, was ever known to fall quite through into the cavern.

From

From this place I was conducted a good way onward, under a roof too low to let me walk upright, and then entered a cavern, called the Bell, becauſe the top of it is ſhaped ſomewhat like to the ſide of a bell. From thence I was conducted through a very low place into a higher, in the bottom of which runs a third water, and the roof of that place ſlopes gradually downward, till it comes within five inches of the ſurface of the water running under it. My guide then told me, that I was juſt two hundred and ſeven yards below the ſurface of the ground, and ſeven hundred and fifty yards from the firſt entrance into the rock, and there was no going any farther!

Throughout the whole, I found the air very agreeable, and warm enough to bring on a moderate perſpiration, although in leſs than a fortnight before, all the caverns beyond the firſt river (where I was ferried under the low arch) had been filled to a conſiderable height with water during a flood occaſioned by long and continued rains.

PROPOSALS *for* NEW TAXES.

"THERE is no difficulty of raiſing money in England," ſaid an ingenious foreigner ſome years ſince, "if you can but find proper objects for taxation." By the ways and means which have lately obtained, we may ſuppoſe that new ſubjects are become difficult to be found.

At firſt, when the whole maſs of people were to pay, certain articles of univerſal conſumption were taxed. Then, the Miniſter proceeded to articles of convenience, to favour the lower claſſes. Theſe were ſucceeded by a duty on luxuries, which could only be levied on the rich. As every ground from whence money could be raiſed ſeemed now to be occupied, nothing remained but a percentage on old taxes, increaſing them in a duplicate, triplicate, or quadruplicate ratio, and at laſt the bold meaſure of the income-tax.

Although this ſeems the *ne plus ultra* of financial impoſition, yet there is a ſubject for revenue as yet untouched—*A tax on ſelfiſh gratification when ſought at the expence of the public.*

As this is a ſource of ſo much pleaſure to the individual, I propoſe that it ſhould be paid for in proportion to the enjoyment it beſtows, which ſurely no one (for his own ſake) would refuſe. And in this reſpect it differs from all other taxes, which are ever evaded, even when the evaſion brings

conſiderable inconvenience with it. Thus, we take burnt horſe-beans inſtead of coffee; and, rather than pay the duty on tea and brandy, we prefer being poiſoned by an infuſion of noxious weeds, and a ſpirit drawn from any vile traſh which will yield it.

As taxes have by degrees ceaſed to be impoſitions on the *public*, but are levied on *individuals*, either becauſe they keep a dog, or a horſe, or a ſervant, or powder their hair, or (until lately) becauſe they have that neceſſary implement a watch, I ſhall comply with the preſent mode, and propoſe a tax on particular perſons; not as hitherto, becauſe they poſſeſs certain articles it is difficult to exiſt without, but becauſe, ſeeking the gratification of a tyrannical diſpoſition, they erect themſelves into great perſonages over the head of the vulgar, without any patent or licence for that purpoſe.

I propoſe therefore:—

That whoever carries an umbrella ſimply to keep his powder from the wind, or his head from the rain, ſhall not be ſubject to a tax; but if, under pretence of protecting *himſelf*, he ſcratches out the eyes of an unwary paſſenger, that he ſhall not only pay for the ſaid eyes in proportion to their beauty or uſe, but a perpetual tax of .... per annum.

Whoever in paſſing the ſtreets, hearing a noiſe behind him, ſhall turn his head to ſee "what can the matter be?" for that action ſimply, he is not liable to any tax or impoſition; but if inſtead of ſtanding ſtill (which would enable him to ſee better and offend no one) he will proceed forward and look backward, ſo that he kicks the ſhins, treads on the toes, or otherwiſe maltreats his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, he ſhall pay for the damages done to each individual; and beſides, a fine ("not to Antonio but to the ſtate") of ....

"I am heartily glad to ſee you," ſays A meeting B in Cheapſide: B returns the ſalutation; and they continue their converſation much at their eaſe with joined hands acroſs the foot-way, while men, women, and children, out of reſpect to the friendly union, rub their ſhoulders againſt the wall, if they paſs inſide, or take three paces in the dirt, on the outſide. Friendſhip to be ſure is a delightful thing, but let ſuch public demonſtrations of it be taxed at .... or an immediate fine of .... The ſtreets of London and other populous places will afford a thouſand ſuch inſtances every day, and exceedingly increaſe the public revenue.

It behoves perſons proceeding along two ſtreets which are at right angles, to abate of their pace as they approach the point of contact; for when bodies meet in ſuch directions,

all

all your mechanical philoſophers agree, that both muſt be thrown out of their reſpective directions in an angle of 22½, or that they will impel each other in proportion to their reſpective weight and velocity; or, what moſt generally happens, the weakeſt goes (not to the wall, but) to the ground. In this caſe, as there is a fault on both ſides, the major and minor body ſhall be fined in proportion to their reſpective momentums and magnitude.

No one can deny how greatly the perſon is ſet off by a ſhort ſtick carried under the arm; but as no one has a right to make himſelf beautiful at the expence of the public, becauſe the ſaid ſtick runs againſt a lady's neck if ſhe be tall, or into her eyes if ſhort, or more innocently only gives her a ſtreak of dirt acroſs her face, when the bearer is diſpoſed to turn to the right or left about; for theſe and other cogent reaſons, this gratification, if habitual, ought to be aſſeſſed in .... But as one naturally pities the ſuffering party, let thoſe *ſtick*-bearers become *ſtaff*-bearers in ſuch corporations as have thoſe officers, when their conſequence will be increaſed, their paſſion continue to be gratified, and be an advantage, inſtead of nuiſance, to the public.

There is ſomething ſo loving and affectionate in three men holding each other by the arm, that one hardly has the heart to object to ſuch endearments; but when I obſerve how effectually they ſweep all the world before them, and to what inconveniences we poor ſingle unſupported walkers are expoſed, juſtice obliges me to conſider them as worthy of cenſure; for we do not always know how to avoid ſo powerful a front: ſometimes we attempt a paſſage inſide—try it outſide—take ſhelter in a ſhop—get off the footway, and be thankful if we eſcape the danger at any rate. Once, and but once, I ſaw this united band attacked with advantage. "Blind—blind—pity the poor blind!" with a ſtick dabbling along the pavement, and dog preceding: which dog, ſtick, and blind man, have an excluſive privilege of carrying all before them. The dog attempting the middle paſſage, was inſtantly ſupported by his follower, and the formidable phalanx was broken, to the great convenience of us feeble mortals, who "poured through the breach rejoicing!" Let ſuch walking trios be taxed at .... per diem.

"It is confounded cold to day," ſays Timothy as he enters a room full of company; and to prove his aſſertion, he ſtands with his back to the fire, the ſkirts of his coat carefully brought before. Why, Timothy, if the weather be cold, perhaps the company might be glad not to have the fire eclipſed;

muſt

muſt thou be indecent and ſelfiſh at the ſame time? Would I could fine thee for both, and make ſuch actions profitable to the public, in taxing thee for the firſt at .... and for the ſecond at ....

Some years ſince, women wore hats with a narrow lace at the edge: if the lace was broad, it was thought handſomer. This, by degrees, grew broader and broader until it deſcended to the waiſt; and what was firſt an ornament for the hat, became a veil for the perſon. Now, as the moſt intereſting object in the whole creation is the face of a beautiful woman, whoever prevents it from affording that pleaſure which nature intended ſhould be freely beſtowed, ought to be taxed highly for the indulgence of ſo ſelfiſh a principle; all veils, therefore, ſhould pay .... per annum.

Being, like my neighbours, fond of news, I go ſometimes to the coffee-houſe to know how the world wags:—"Bring me a paper, waiter, and ſnuff the candles:" but how is it poſſible for me to fathom the important politics of the times, while thoſe gentlemen in the next box are ſo loudly informing the whole company of their private concerns? What is it to us where they dined, or with whom they got drunk? Gentlemen (I call you ſo by courteſy), if every perſon in the room did as you do, and were to be taxed as they deſerve, what a noble revenue would be raiſed for the ſtate?

Some perſons have ſuch an impatient quickneſs of parts, that when another is ſpeaking they cannot wait until he has finiſhed (leſt they ſhould loſe the bright thought with which their imagination teems), but interrupt him with remarks, or cut him ſhort with contradictions. As this is a very great pleaſure to the contradictor, and extremely diſagreeable to the perſon contradicted, no one can object to the paying handſomely for this gratification. If every interruption were but taxed at a farthing, no other revenue would be neceſſary for paying the intereſt of the national debt.

We pay our money to be diverted at public entertainments; but as it is from the performers we are to receive our pleaſure, we do not chooſe to be cheated out of it by receiving inſtructions in its ſtead from the audience; who will either explain what needs no explanation, or acquaint us with ſome event in which we are not intereſted, or ſhew their contempt of our attention by laughing at ſome preſent joke too good to be loſt. Now, it ſhould be conſidered, that if Mrs. Siddons or Madame Mara are not attended to at the very time of their performance, that the ſpeech or the ſong is loſt for ever! the leaſt that can poſſibly be inflicted for this crime

is to pay the expences of the perſons ſo cheated of their pleaſure, and . . . . to the public.

As I know that great men hate to be preſcribed in their thoughts and actions, I juſt throw out theſe hints for Miniſters to conſider and to improve; but the ſubject is very fertile, and I ſhall entertain a poor opinion of our financier if he does not take it up and fill the blanks (purpoſely ſo left) with the diſcretion and ability becoming his truſt and ſtation. Let not the enemies of our country conceive that we are come to the end of our reſources while *private vices may be converted into public benefits.*

W. J.

Some Account of News-papers publiſhed in Spain, and in Spaniſh America.

THE oldeſt Spaniſh news-paper we were acquainted with, began to be publiſhed about the commencement of the eighteenth century. It is probable, however, that earlier ones might be found, as the Counts de Taxis, who went thither from Burgundy as hereditary poſtmaſters, received, along with the ſole direction of the poſt, likewiſe an excluſive privilege for news-papers. But even now, how few—and how wretched are the Spaniſh news-papers! Here, indeed, where religious oppreſſion, and inquiſitorial licenſers crippled all literary enterprize, we cannot expect an abundant harveſt for the journaliſt. Of late years, however, the connection and intercourſe with France and Italy, countries ſo productive of news-papers; the more enlightened ſentiments of Miniſters of State, of whom the Principe de la Paz himſelf contributed to rouſe the political curioſity of the public by his Colezion de los Tratados de Eſpanna; and the more tolerant ſpirit of the age, have occaſioned a conſiderable alteration: the indolence and indifference of the reading public with reſpect to foreign and domeſtic ſtate-affairs decreaſes, and in conſequence the peruſal of foreign journals becomes every year more common and faſhionable.

Gazeta is in the Caſtilian language the name for a news-paper; Diario, for an intelligencer or advertiſer. The Memorial-Mercurios-Correos literarios and ſeminarios belong to neither of theſe claſſes; for in them accounts of civil and political occurrences are admitted only as ſtop-gaps, or in monthly ſtatements and retroſpects.

In

In Old Spain, though there are 21 learned and 61 economical ſocieties, only two political news-papers are publiſhed; viz. the Gazeta de Madrid and the Gazeta de Barcelona: both of which appear only twice a week, in quarto.—The Gazeta de Madrid, en la Imprenta Real, has remained pretty much the ſame ſince its commencement in 1704; and is ſtill printed on a good type and paper, and with the paginal numbers running on. It is likewiſe the official Court-gazette; and therefore under the particular ſuperintendance of a ſubaltern member (officer) of the office for foreign affairs. The Abbate Guevara is at preſent the editor, who gives it correctneſs and purity of ſtyle. The editors, indeed, of late years were not deficient either in talents or knowledge; but the ſtrictneſs of the licenſers and ſtate policy prevented the proper exertion and application of them. Thus, for inſtance, the defeat of the Spaniſh fleet off Cape St. Vincent on the 15th of February, 1797, was not permitted to be publiſhed in the Gazeta till four weeks after. Since the concluſion of peace with France, however, and during the miniſtry of Don Urquijo, the reſtrictions have been leſs ſeverely enforced, eſpecially with reſpect to French news:—thus a ſtatement relative to Napper Tandy in the paper of the 16th of December, 1799, would hardly have been admitted into it before that period. Articles from Spaniſh America are not very frequently to be found in the Gazeta de Madrid; and thoſe that are inſerted are generally founded on the uncertain reports brought over by the maſters of ſhips. During the continuance of hoſtilities betwixt the French and Spaniſh armies in the Pyrenees, this Gazette furniſhed to foreign news-readers and journaliſts a conſiderable fund of entertainment and intelligence reſpecting the progreſs of the war, which was employed in particular by the Engliſh news-writers.

Whenever politics give an opportunity for the introduction of religious reflections, it is carefully laid hold of by the editors of the Gazette: and in an eſpecial manner they are fond of recording accounts of converſions. Thus in the paper of the 8th of December, 1788, they found means to introduce a deſcription of extreme unction; and the notification of the martyrdom of Pope Pius VI. was accompanied by a well-written biography of that ill-treated, venerable old man.

Scientific articles or notices often fill up the gaps occaſioned by erafures of the licenſers; and that in ſuch a manner as to prove intereſting and inſtructive even to foreigners. Theſe notices are ſometimes derived from government;

except the ſtatements of cures and chirurgical operations. The ſet for the year 1792 contains important ſtatiſtical accounts of Cavanilles; that for 1796 extracts from Maleſpini's Travels; and the neweſt, much intereſting matter relative to the ſciences of navigation, the progreſs of aſtronomy and phyſics in Paris, and botanical and mineralogical intelligence and eſſays. In the papers for the 15th and 22d of April, 1800, the Memorias del Typo Saib, and the New Hiſtoria General del Peru are reviewed. In almoſt every number we likewiſe find notices of new muſical works, and contra-danzas, or minuets a fandangado, as likewiſe advertiſements relative to the common affairs of life.

This news-paper, notwithſtanding its political ſterility, ſatisfies almoſt all Spain, and is read with the greateſt avidity in all the cities of the kingdom, eſpecially in time of war. Several thouſand copies of it are printed, and the profits ariſing from the ſale of it ſerve to ſupport the Imprenta Real. In Madrid it is with the moſt pompous-ſounding expreſſions offered for ſale, or to be lent to read. "Gazeta! Gazeta nova!" la tengo—freſh from the preſs as drinking water from the fountain! exclaim the news-hawkers.

The ſecond news-paper of Spain is the Gazeta de Barcelona, ſimilar to the other in ſize and contents, but printing and paper are worſe. The induſtrious Catalonians became tired of ſending their money to Madrid both for the Court-Calendar and the Gazette; and therefore encouraged the printing of ſimilar publications in their own province. The Barcelona Gazeta, however, with the exception of ſome French news received by ſea or by the way of Perpignan, frequently copies word for word from that of Madrid. It is printed "*Con licentia y privilegio, en la oficina de Juan Franciſco Piferra Impreſor de S. R. M.*" and appears twice a week. Of the articles of foreign intelligence, the moſt copious are thoſe from London, Genoa, and Paris, on account of the commercial intercourſe with theſe cities; and accounts of news from the capital are ſometimes more circumſtancial even than in the Gazeta de Madrid. Provincial occurrences, and advertiſements of books, &c. fill one-third of the whole. The circulation of the Barcelona Gazette does not extend beyond Catalonia, except to the iſlands of Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, where the lowneſs of the price and the nearneſs of the place where it is publiſhed cauſe it to be preferred to the Madrid Gazette.

An attempt was once made to eſtabliſh a political news-paper in Valencia; and it would have ſucceeded, had not

the Government interfered to ſuppreſs it. In that city, as likewiſe in Madrid, Barcelona, and other large towns and ſea-ports, Diarios (intelligencers and advertiſers) are publiſhed, in which, beſides the uſual articles of intelligence, miſcellaneous eſſays, &c. on ſubjects of general utility are inſerted.

Two much eſteemed commercial papers are likewiſe publiſhed in Spain: at Madrid, ſince 1792, the Correo Mercantil de Eſpanna y de ſur Indias (two ſheets a week, coſts three piaſters two reals); and the Correo de Cadiz, one ſheet daily. Theſe papers ſometimes admit ſuch political news as have a reference to commerce, and contain many uſeful treatiſes, ſtatements, and contributions towards the hiſtory of the commerce of Spain and her colonies. Since the month of November, 1796, there appears at Madrid a weekly agricultural paper, entitled, Seminario de Agricultura.

To Spaniſh America, the Havannah, Buenos-Ayres, and thence to the Philippine Iſlands, many copies of Gazeta de Madrid are ſent by the monthly packet-boats.

The Spaniſh news-papers are very rarely read out of the dominions of Spain. To the King's Ambaſſadors and Reſidents in foreign countries, the Office for Foreign Affairs ſends the Gazeta de Madrid free of expence: but to make the poſtage leſs, they cut out the political articles which do not relate to Spain.

But the more frequently are foreign news-papers now read in Spain. The French journals have been wholly prohibited by the Holy Inquiſition ſince the 14th of December, 1789: the editor of the Moniteur heſitated not to inſert in his paper of the 2d of January, 1790, this decree of condemnation againſt himſelf. Though this prohibition remained in force notwithſtanding the peace and treaty of alliance afterwards concluded; yet the Pariſian news-papers are carried in abundance acroſs the Pyrenees, eſpecially into Bilboa. And if the price were leſs (e. g. that of the Moniteur amounts at Madrid to 250 pezos fortes) the number imported would be ſtill more conſiderable. Many copies of the Gazette de Leide, and the Florence Gazette, are likewiſe brought into the Spaniſh ſea-ports; the latter chiefly for thoſe who are unacquainted with the French language.

As for the Spaniſh dominions out of Europe, political news-papers are publiſhed at Mexico and Santo-Fé. The Gazeta de Mexico appears twice a week, one ſheet in 4to, almoſt like that of Madrid, but printed on better paper. It contains all the new royal edicts (Cordule), and of political

and

and commercial intelligence whatever relates to the country. The Gazeta de Santa Fé is pretty ſimilar as to its contents to that of Mexico. Both furniſh much important intelligence towards enlarging our ſtatiſtical knowledge of Spaniſh America. The Viceroys, however, have not favoured or promoted this branch of literature. When, in 1795, a Spaniſh Abbaté endeavoured at Lima to eſtabliſh a third Gazeta for Spaniſh America; ſuch obſtacles were thrown in his way, that after a trial of one year the undertaking was given up.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of the late* MRS. ELIZABETH MONTAGUE.

THIS lady, who was highly eſteemed in the circles of faſhion, and of conſiderable celebrity in the republic of letters, died on the 25th of Auguſt, 1800, at her houſe in Upper-Berkley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

She was daughter of Matthew Robinſon, Eſq. of Weſt Layton, in the county of York, and of Horton in Kent, deſcended of an ancient and reſpectable family, nearly allied to Richard, firſt Lord Rokeby, which title for default of male iſſue in the original poſſeſſor, devolved to Matthew Robinſon, Eſq. Mrs. Montague's brother. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Drakes, Eſq. of the town of Cambridge.

The care of Miſs Robinſon's education was aſſumed by Dr. Conyers Middleton, the celebrated author of the life of Cicero, and ſeveral philoſophical and theological works. The pupil was worthy the attention of ſo great a maſter, as ſhe joined to an ardent love of literature, and a zealous deſire of inſtruction, a perſeverance which alone can inſure extenſive information, or permanent acquiſition; of this quality ſhe is ſaid to have given a remarkable inſtance by tranſcribing, before ſhe had completed her eighth year, all the Spectators: there are many reaſons to doubt the truth of this ſtory in its utmoſt extent; but granting ſhe copied thoſe papers which were beſt worth the labour, namely, "Addiſon's contributions," the effort is entitled to applauſe and admiration.

About the year 1742, ſhe married Edward Montague, of Allerthorpe, in the county of York, Eſq. ſon of Charles, fifth ſon of Edward, firſt Earl of Sandwich; by him ſhe had one ſon, who was born in 1743, and died before he had completed his ſecond year: Mrs. Montague was early left a

widow with an ample fortune, and extenſive and honourable connections.

When the celebrated Pulteney, Earl of Bath, and his lady made a tour in Germany and other parts of Europe, Mrs. Montague was of the party: ſhe maintained an epiſtolary correſpondence with ſome of the moſt eminent literary characters of the country, and particularly with the late Dr. Monſey, Phyſician of Chelſea-College. Her letters are praiſed by thoſe who have ſeen them, as abounding in wit, obſervation, judgment, and learning, and in theſe reſpects are ſaid to excel the letters of her celebrated nameſake Lady Mary Wortly Montague.

George Lord Lyttleton was a warm admirer of Mrs. Montague; he was aſſiſted by her in the compoſition of his Dialogues of the Dead, ſome of the beſt of which, according to his acknowledgment, were her productions.

In 1769, Mrs. Montague publiſhed her only avowed literary compoſition, "An Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Shakeſpeare," compared with the Greek and French dramatic poets; with ſome remarks on the miſrepreſentations of M. de Voltaire. This work obtained a great reputation; it was well received in the firſt literary circles, and paſſed through ſeveral editions. Voltaire's talent in decrying whatever is great, admirable, or venerable, was never ſhackled by the reſtraints of truth or morality; his arrogant pretenſion to triumph over the unrivalled bard of Avon merited reprehenſion, and his fallacies were completely detected and expoſed by Mrs. Montague. Yet as an eſſay on the genius and writings of Shakeſpeare, in the moſt extended ſenſe of the term, her production was not ſatisfactory: as an apology it was complete becauſe it demonſtrated the futility of the critic, but as an independent homage to the bard it was not ſufficiently copious or forcible to obviate the attacks of future cavillers, or to prove the claims of her favourite author to univerſal ſuperiority.

Dr. Johnſon, who with great force and inimitable preciſion, appreciated the extent, and marked the failings of Shakeſpeare's genius, was not ſatisfied with Mrs. Montague's eſſay, of which he always ſpoke with diſreſpect, and expreſſed ſurpriſe that Sir Joſhua Reynolds honoured it with his admiration. Dr. Johnſon conceived that Mrs. Montague's acquaintance with the ancients was not ſufficiently profound or extenſive to juſtify the pretenſions of her title page; but whatever faults may, in this reſpect, be diſcovered in her eſſay, it had at leaſt the good effect of diſcrediting the

preſumptuous

preſumptuous gabble of the foreign critic and his inane and ignorant echos. The ſtyle is remarkably elegant, and characteriſtic of a pen formed in the ſchool of Addiſon.

Mrs. Montague was in habits of friendſhip with the firſt wits and ſcholars of the age, and was the reputed founder of a ſociety known by the name of the Blue Stocking Club. This aſſociation was founded on the liberal and meritorious principle of ſubſtituting the rational delights of converſation for the abſurd and vapid frivolities of the card table. No particular attention or reſpect was paid to her, but the converſation was general, chearful, and unreſtrained: far different from what is inſinuated reſpecting the company by a ſatiriſt who accuſes them of going

"To barter praiſe for ſoup with Montague."

The name of this club is ſaid to be derived from the following circumſtance: One of their moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the early days of the ſociety was Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue ſtockings: his converſation was diſtinguiſhed for brilliancy and vivacity, inſomuch that when, in his abſence, the ſtock of general amuſement appeared deficient, it was a common exclamation, "We can do nothing without the blue ſtockings:" Thus was the appellative acquired which is now become frequently in uſe for a learned and witty lady, even though ſhe never drank tea in Portman-ſquare.

Mrs. Montague was noticed for another peculiarity; that of giving an annual dinner to the chimney-ſweepers of the metropolis. This innocent exerciſe of charity has not eſcaped animadverſion from thoſe who atone for giving nothing themſelves by affecting to prove that the donations of others are not ſo wiſe and benevolent as they ought to be. Yet if the feſtive treat is now diſcontinued, the ſooty ſons of labour will undoubtedly look forward with leſs delight than uſual to the calends of May.

In private life, Mrs. Montague is ſaid to have been an example of liberal diſcretion and rational benevolence. Her hand was always extended to the protection of genius and the relief of diſtreſs; but ſhe was careful to diſtinguiſh the objects, and not to laviſh her bounty upon falſe pretenſions. Her magnificent manſion was the reſort of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of her time; and all were emulous to teſtify their eſteem, and pay homage to the endowments of her mind and the amiable qualities of her heart.

Curious

Curious Particulars reſpecting the Norwegian Corps of Skaiters.

IT is well known that Norway is during four or five months covered with ſnow, which, at ſome diſtance from the ſea coaſt, is ſo deep that it becomes impoſſible for the traveller to quit the beaten road either on horſeback or on foot. Even the road itſelf muſt be new beaten after each new fall of ſnow: and that operation is performed by means of a machine ſomewhat reſembling a plough, pointed before, and gradually widening behind, which, being drawn by horſes, cuts its way through and levels at the ſame time.

Notwithſtanding the difficulties which the Norwegian winters thus naturally preſent, the chaſe has ever been a favourite exerciſe with the inhabitants of the country, which formerly abounded with fierce animals, beſides deer and ſmaller game. To make the moſt of the ſhort days in that climate by traverſing the foreſts with increaſed celerity, the Norwegian deviſed the uſe of ſkaits, very different however from thoſe which we uſe in our more ſouthern lands for the purpoſes of amuſement.

The Norwegian ſkaits are a pair of boards, about four or five inches broad, from half an inch to an inch thick, ſlightly hollowed in the middle underneath, to prevent unſteadineſs, and to advance in a ſtraight line. The board for the left foot is ten feet long, the other only about ſix. They are both bent a little upward at the extremities, but higher before than behind. They are tied to the feet with thongs faſtened in the middle, where they are left higher and thicker than in the other parts. The ſkait for the right foot is often underlaid with rein deer ſkin or ſeal ſkin, which glides very ſmoothly along when the ſkaiter moves forward in the direction agreeing with the grain of the hair, but which preſents a reſiſtance when he preſſes his foot in a backward direction cauſing the hair to briſtle.

It is an aſcertained fact, that a good ſkaiter, when the ſnow is tolerably firm, can travel more rapidly over a level country, and continue his rapid march for a longer time, than the beſt horſe trotting on the fineſt road.

If he has to deſcend a mountain, he moves with ſuch impetuoſity, that he is obliged to moderate his firſt effort in ſpringing forward, leſt he ſhould loſe his breath in the deſcent. He aſcends more ſlowly, and not without ſome difficulty, becauſe he is obliged to mount in a zig-zag direction. Never-

theleſs he reaches the ſummit in as ſhort a time as would ſuffice for the beſt foot-man. And, if the ſnow have acquired any ſmall degree of conſiſtency, he never ſinks into it.

Experience having proved, that in ſpite of the multiplied obſtacles ariſing from the ſeverity of the winter, Norway had been repeatedly attacked by the enemy during that ſeaſon—and this mode of performing long excurſions being in general uſe among the inhabitants—it was natural that the idea ſhould occur of forming a military corps of ſkaiters.

Accordingly ſuch a plan has been adopted; and the corps, conſiſting of nine hundred and ſixty men, is divided into two battalions, one for the northern part of the country, the other for the ſouthern.

Their preſent uniform conſiſts of a ſhort green jacket, a grey ſurtout with a yellow cape, grey pantaloons, and a black leathern cap.

Their arms are a carabine hung with a ſling which paſſes over the ſhoulder, a broad cutlaſs, and a ſtaff three yards and half long, an inch and a quarter thick, having at the end an iron point, and, at ſome diſtance from the extremity, a circular piece of iron. The principal uſe is to check the exceſſive rapidity of the ſkaiter's motion in deſcending heights. On theſe occaſions he places it between his legs, and drags it after him, or he drags it by his ſide. On other occaſions he makes uſe of it to puſh himſelf forward in aſcending: in ſhort he variouſly employs it according to circumſtances. This ſtaff ſerves him alſo as a ſupport for his carabine when he wiſhes to fire a ſhot; though indeed the Norwegian peaſants in general ſhoot very well without any ſuch aid, and ſeldom miſs their aim.

To the exerciſe of ſkaiting, this corps unites alſo that of the ordinary chaſſeurs or light troops, of which it is to be conſidered as conſtituting a part: it performs all the ſame functions as they, nor differs from them except in the circumſtance of marching on ſkaits, which gives it a great advantage over the others. The ſkaiters, moving with great agility, and being ſecured by the depth of the ſnow from all purſuit either by infantry or cavalry, may ſafely hover round a hoſtile army on its march, may watch all its motions, haraſs and gall it on each ſide of the road, without incurring any danger. Even diſcharges of cannon would produce little effect on a number of ſkaiters ſcattered at two or three hundred yards diſtance from each other, and whoſe movements beſides are ſo rapid, that, at the moment while the cannoniers

noniers fancy they ſtill have them in ſight, they have already vaniſhed, to make their appearance anew when leaſt expected.

If the enemy halt, that is the time when the ſkaiters enjoy their full ſuperiority over them. Whatever precautions the hoſtile army may have adopted, they are momentarily expoſed to the attacks of men who do not ſtand in need of either roads or paths, but indiſcriminately traverſe moraſſes, lakes and rivers, provided that they only be covered with ſnow. Even though the ice beneath ſhould be too weak to bear either horſe or man, the ſkaiter is ſafely wafted over it by the rapidity of his motion. Indeed there is not any corps better calculated, in the winter ſeaſon, for the ſervice of reconnoitring, carrying intelligence reſpecting the enemy, or performing the office of couriers.

It may however be ſuppoſed that they find a difficulty in turning round, on account of the great length of their ſkaits: but that is not the caſe. The ſkaiter draws back his right foot to which is faſtened the ſhorter ſkait, places it vertically to the left, then raiſes the left, and, placing it parallel to the right, he is turned. If he wiſhes to turn completely back, he has only to repeat the manœuvre.

In their ordinary winter exerciſes, the ſkaiters form themſelves in three ranks, at eight paces' diſtance between the ranks, and three between the files; and, unleſs when they deſignedly ſcatter themſelves, they exactly obſerve thoſe diſtances, that they may not impede each other in the uſe of their ſkaits.—When they have occaſion to fire, the middle and rear ranks advance cloſe to the front; each file thus forming a little body apart.

The baggage and camp equipage of this corps is conveyed in ſledges placed on ſkaits. A ſingle man eaſily draws one of theſe ſledges by means of a leathern thong, which paſſes over his right ſhoulder and croſſes to his left ſide, like the ſling for the carabine.

An improvement on this plan has been ſuggeſted—that of attaching to the corps a few pieces of light artillery, to be drawn upon ſkaits in the ſame manner as the baggage.

A REFLECTION.

IN Fame's temple there is always a niche to be found for rich dunces, importunate ſcoundrels, or ſucceſsful butchers of the human race.

AN ANECDOTE.

IN the year 1493, in the reign of Emanuel King of Portugal, there was a famine at Evara. This was not owing to any ſcarcity, but to the avarice of ſome rich men, who taking advantage of the Court being there (becauſe there was an epidemical fever in Liſbon) they previouſly bought up all the corn, and kept it up at a very high rate. The King endeavoured to reduce it by an edict, requiring it to be ſold at a juſt price: but the monopolizers, (who had as little loyalty as charity,) would not ſell at all: which incenſed the King to ſuch a degree, that he ſhewed what is rarely ſeen, his wiſdom and goodneſs, and his reſentment at the ſame time. He forbid, by another edict, the buying of corn from any Portugueſe merchant, on pain of death: By the ſame edict, he took off all duties, and gave a bounty on corn brought in by ſtrangers; which produced great plenty to the poor, and abſolutely ruined the engroſſers.

Anſwer, by J. B. Chivers, of St. Auſtell, to S. Vince's Queſtion, inſerted Auguſt 4.

FROM the firſt given equation we have $x = \frac{12}{\sqrt{y-2}} = 3$, and from the third, $x = 26 - 4y + 2 \div 2$: Therefore $\frac{12}{\sqrt{y-2}} = 3 = 26 - 4y + 2 \div 2$, which equation cleared of the ſurd, and properly reduced, gives y in an adfected equation, and by the method laid down in Hutton's Mathematical Miſcellany, I find y in the preſent caſe $= 6$, therefore $x = 26 - 4y + 2 \div 2 = 3$, and $z = 27$, the numbers required. Q. E. D.

Anſwer, by Reginald, of Plymouth, to R. Thomas's Charade, inſerted October 6, 1800.

IN Goadby's page, by emulation fir'd,
A novice in poetic lore appears;
The offer'd taſk proclaims a theme deſir'd,
Accept the offer of his youthful years.

Where the fair face of heav'n, obſcur'd in ſtorm,
Rent by black tempeſt hurls its thunders round;

Sweet to the ſailor's heart, by anguiſh torn,
The cry of *Land* conveys its cheering ſound.

What arduous ſtruggles *Mark* the anxious hour!
What trembling hopes ſuſpend, what terrors riſe!
The foaming gulphs, while threat'ning to devour,
Deceive, and lift the veſſel to the ſkies.

On mountain billows borne, how dread the ſcene!
Yet ſtill in view appears the blacken'd ſhore;
They nearer draw, the wiſh'd for port attain,
The LAND-MARK hail, and know their cares no more!

☞ Similar anſwers have been received from G. England, Uplyme; W. Bickham, Aſhburton; T. Whicker, H. H. P. Gove, and J. King, of Exon; R. Maſſett, Saltaſh; J. R. Toulmin, and J. Ball, jun. Taunton; T. Coumbe, Stonehouſe; J. King, Kingſbridge; W. Saunders, jun. of Loddiſwell; W. Maddick, Rattery; G. Andrews, and W. Sherwell, of Modbury; R. Baker, and E. T. P. of Poole; T. Churchouſe, of Yeovil; T. Taylor, of Bridgwater; R. T. of Mouſehole; E. Sherman, of Cornwood; Recluſe, of Yeovil; and Serjeant Aſh of the Exminſter volunteers.

A CHARADE, *by R. Meager, of Luxullion.*

THE ladies fair, my firſt did wear,
But now not much in being;
My ſecond too, kind Sirs, 'tis true,
Is worn plain to our ſeeing:
My whole of old, as I've been told,
And ſcripture doth record,
By penitents, for their offence,
Was worn to pleaſe the Lord.

A CHARADE, *by W. England of Lyme.*

YE youths of keen, ſagacious thought,
Who oft have darkeſt riddles brought
To light, juſt at your will;
And ſurely you will ſoon reveal
What I endeavour to conceal,
For feeble is my ſkill.

A gloomy bird you firſt will find;
And next a male you'll bring to mind;
My whole then comes in ſight;
A practice which the gents. admire,
When from their chamber they retire,
They uſe it with delight.

POETRY.

ADDRESS *to the* DEITY.

[From the Italian of Lorenzo de Medici.]

ALL nature hear the ſacred ſong!
Attend, O earth! the ſolemn ſtrain!
Ye whirlwinds wild that ſweep along,
Ye darkening ſtorms of beating rain,
Umbrageous glooms and foreſts drear,
And ſolitary deſerts, hear!
Be ſtill, ye winds! whilſt to the Maker's praiſe,
The creature of his power aſpires his voice to raiſe.

O may the ſolemn breathing ſound
Like incenſe riſe before the throne,
Where he whoſe glory knows no bound,
Great cauſe of all things, dwells alone!
'Tis he I ſing, whoſe powerful hand
Balanc'd the ſkies, outſpread the land;
Who ſpoke—from ocean's ſtores ſweet waters came,
And burſt reſplendent forth the heaven-aſpiring flame.

One general ſong of praiſe ariſe
To him whoſe goodneſs ceaſeleſs flows;
Who dwells enthron'd beyond the ſkies,
And life and breath on all beſtows.
Great ſource of intellect, his ear
Benign receives our vows ſincere:
Riſe then, my active powers, your taſk fulfil,
And give to him your praiſe reſponſive to my will.

Partaker of that living ſtream
Of light that pours an endleſs blaze,
O let thy ſtrong reflected beam,
My underſtanding, ſpeak his praiſe!
My ſoul, in ſtedfaſt love ſecure,
Praiſe him whoſe word is ever ſure!
To him ſole juſt my ſenſe of right incline,
Join every proſtrate limb, my ardent ſpirit join.

Let all of good this boſom fires,
To him ſole good give praiſes due!
Let all the truth himſelf himſelf inſpires,
Unite to ſing him only true!
To him my every thought aſcend,
To him my hopes, my wiſhes bend!
From earth's wide bounds let louder hymns ariſe,
And his own word convey the pious ſacrifice!

In ardent adoration join,
Obedient to thy holy will,
Let all my faculties combin'd,
Thy juſt deſires, O God, fulfil.

From

From thee deriv'd, Eternal King!
To thee our nobleſt powers we bring.
O may thy hand direct our wandering way!
O bid thy light ariſe, and chaſe the clouds away!

Eternal ſpirit! whoſe command
Light, life, and being, gave to all;
O hear the creature of thy hand,
Man conſtant on thy goodneſs call:
By fire, by water, air and earth,
That ſoul to thee that owes its birth,
By theſe he ſupplicates thy bleſt repoſe,
Abſent from thee, no reſt his wandering ſpirit knows!

SONNET *to the* CURLEW.

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

SOOTH'D by the murmurs on the ſea-beat ſhore,
His dun-grey plumage floating to the gale,
The curlew blends his melancholy wail
With thoſe hoarſe ſounds the ruſhing waters pour.
Like thee, congenial bird, my ſteps explore
The bleak lone ſea-beach, or the rocky dale,
And ſhun the orange bower, the myrtle vale,
Whoſe gay luxuriance ſuits my ſoul no more.

I love the ocean's broad expanſe, when dreſs'd
In limpid clearneſs, or when tempeſts blow;
When the ſmooth currents on its placid breaſt
Flow calm as my paſt moments us'd to flow;
Or, when its troubled waves refuſe to reſt,
And ſeem the ſymbol of my preſent woe!

END OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

[Goadby, Lerpiniere, and Langdon, Printers, Sherborne.]

INDEX

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME

OF THE

Weekly Entertainer.

A.

ADVENTURE, a ſingular, 187.

Agreeable woman in the world, the moſt, 223, 330.

Agriculture, hints relative to, 349.

Alcander and Monimia, or the folly of exceſſive affection, 89.

Aleſſandra and Caſſandra Fidelis, characters of, two learned women in the fifteenth century, 414.

Anagrams, 278, 436. Anſwers to, 97, 138, 177, 237.

Anecdote of Buffon, 17. of a brave ſailor, 50. of a hardened murderer, 57. of Richard Cromwell, 97. reſpecting tobacco, 157. of James the Firſt, 176. of Admiral Barrington, 197. of George Forſter, 216. of Reinhold Forſter, 257. naval, 317. of the Archbiſhops Tillotſon and Sancroft, 336. of Francis Morell, 377. of the Prince of Wales, and Weltjie, his cook, 397. reſpecting the King's plates for horſe-races, 477. reſpecting the word maximum, 496. of Portugueſe monopolizers, 517.

Anecdotes of the late Queen of France, 134. of Philip Egalite, late Duke of Orleans, 146. of Handel, 301. of the brave General Floyd, 314. of Profeſſor Michaelis, 394. of Thomas Paine, 461.

Ava, Major Symes's account of an embaſſy to, in 1795, 351.

B.

Bagdad, account of modern, 168.

Benevolence on crutches, 121.

Biography, on, by Dr. Burney, 323.

Bon mot, 177.

Boſanquet, Mr. William, character of, and account of the melancholy accident which occaſioned his death, 275.

Brank, or ſcolding bridle, deſcription of, 217.

Breda, hiſtory of the memorable ſiege of, in 1625, 261.

Brooke, Dr. his ſtatement of the Roman laws reſpecting the neceſſaries of life, 361.

Burns, Robert, the Scotch poet, his own narrative of his infancy and youth, 408, 423, 443.

Buller, Sir Francis, account of the life of the late, 49.

Butterflies and moths, new method of preſerving, 255.

Cape

C.

Cape of Good Hope, account of the, 375.
Charades, 78, 118, 158, 178, 198, 217, 238, 258, 278, 337, 358, 377, 398, 417, 438, 458, 478, 518. Anſwers to, 17, 38, 57, 77, 97, 118, 137, 177, 237, 257, 278, 358, 397, 398, 437, 438, 457, 458, 477, 498, 517.
Challenge, curious method of ſettling one, 195.
Charles II. Mr. Belſham's character of King, 451.
Charles V. application and ſtudy exemplified in the character of that Emperor, 421.
Chriſt's Goſpel, compariſon between it and the Koran of Mahomet, by Biſhop Porteus, 41.
Clopton, account of the late Mr. 374.
Columbus, not Amerigo Veſpucci, the diſcoverer of America, 256.
Coryate, Tom, Mr. Pennant's account of, 290.
Cyprus, account of the ſilk of that place, 136.

D.

Dacier, account of Madame, 153.
Dakin, account of that ſtrange fanatic, 141.
Devil's Cave, or Peake's Hole, Mr. Feaguſon's deſcription of, 501.
Dream interpreted, the, 97.
Dunſter Caſtle, deſcription of, 201.
Dutchman, bold adventure of one at St. Helena, 476.

E.

Eaſtern knowledge, curious inſtance of, 348.
Engliſh Poets-Laureat, account of, 171.
Enigmas, 98, 217. Anſwers to, 158, 277, 317, 377, 477.
Epitaph, 237.

F.

Faſhion? what is, 481.
Faſhion, the addreſs of, 214.
Female character, ſingular, 241.
Fidelity, remarkable inſtance of, 73.
Flood at Exeter, particulars of the extraordinary one there, in November, 1800, and the narrow eſcape of Mr. and Mrs. Holland and their family, 401.
French ſtage coach and inns, Kotzebue's account of, 401.
Forgery, ſevere method of puniſhing, 412.

G.

Giant's Cauſeway, Mr. Morriſon's obſervations on, 281.

H.

Hadfield, James, his trial for high treaſon, 1.
Halo, account of the, 57.
Happy monk, the, 152.
Hogarth, his NO dedication of a work, 468.
Hops, deſcription of, 76.
Human ſkeletons, account of the diſcovery of ſome, 96.

I.

Ignorance, neceſſity of acknowledging our, 189.
Indian village, account of one in Johnſtone's Straits, 143.
Iron mine, account of that in the Iſle of Elba, 113.

J.

Johnſon, Dr. Samuel, a German's account of his interview with him, and ſome remarks on his writings, 231.

K.

Knowledge, on, 156.
Kotzebue's account of the illneſs and death of his wife, 43, 66.
Kotzebue, intelligence reſpecting him, 494.

Ladies,

L.
Ladies, hint to the, 417.
Lady Mango, a character, 265.
Lama of Thibet and his mother, account of, 161. deſcription of his palace, 270.
Little Northamptonſhire driver, the, 284.
Logogriphe, anſwer to, 197.
Lord, curious etymology of that word, 157.
Luminous preaching, on, 451.

M.
Macao, deſcription of, 271.
Macbride, account of Admiral, 193.
Malta, account of that iſland, 321.
Marriage, oration on, 453.
Mary, Queen, conſort of William III. Mr. Belſham's character of, 455.
Matthews, Mr. his addreſs to the Members of both Houſes of Parliament and the chief land owners of England, 368.
Minehead, deſcription of, 201.
Modern puffs, on, 295.
Monks of La Trappe, account of a viſit to them at Lulworth, 311.
Montague, Mrs. Elizabeth, life of, 511.
Monumental inſcriptions in Littleham church, 324.
Multiplication, 277.
Murder, remarkable one committed in Leiceſter, 341.
Muſic, wonderful effect of, 316.

N.
Naples, Mr. Freebairn's deſcription of, 346.
Narcotics, account of the principal Indian, 92.
Narrative, an affecting, 383.
Naval action, gallant one in the Weſt-Indies, 236.
Newſpapers, account of thoſe publiſhed in Spain and Spaniſh America, 507.
New taxes, propoſals for, 503.
Nile and Niger the ſame river, Dr. Brown's letter reſpecting, 154.
Norwegian corps of ſkaiters, curious particulars reſpecting, 514.

O.
Orford, Lord, copy of a letter from him to Mrs. Macaulay, 64.
Oriental preſents, account of ſome made to the Royal Family, 472.
Ormus, account of that iſland, 385.
Ouſeley, Lieutenant, Mr. Johnſtone's grateful notice of his gallant conduct, 286.

P.
Painting, ſingular effects of that art on barbarous nations, 497.
Parhelion, account of the, 77.
Parker, ſhort hiſtory of Thomas, 193.
Particular, Peter, account of his viſit to London, 127.
Paſſion and ſurprize, hints againſt giving way to ſudden, 181.
Paſſwan Oglu, account of, 426.
Pen Park Hole, account of, 188.
Phænomenon, ſingular, 455.
Poaching, ſingular caſe of, 313.
Politics, general review of, 31, 107, 210, 291, 392, 468.
Popular verſatility, on, 244.
Population of Great-Britain, Mr. Beeke's obſervations on, 355.
Porlock and Culbone, Mr. Warner's deſcription of the beautiful ſcenery of, 305.
Port Diſcovery, account of, 81, 103.
Proclamation, curious, 297.
Putnam, remarkable adventure of General, 124.

Q.
Quakers, copy of their addreſs to his Majeſty, 21. their yearly epiſtle, 61.
Queſtions, 98, 178, 238, 338, 398, 498. Anſwers to, 37, 117, 197, 277, 357, 437, 517.

Rags

R.

Rags and paper, on their high price, 196.
Rainbow, account of the, 37.
Rat-catchers, their artful method *of cheating*, 117.
Rebuſes, 38, 58, 137, 178, 258, 297, 318, 358, 378, 418, 498. Anſwers to, 37, 57, 78, 137, 297, 317, 337, 417, 497.
Reflections, 56, 116, 137, 151, 337, 356, 397, 456, 476, 516.
Roman literary cuſtom, account of a, 56.

S.

Sailor, the unfortunate, 441.
Scolding, medical communication on that prevalent diſeaſe, 447.
Sea, Dr. Fordyce's thoughts on viewing it at Sidmouth, 176.
Self-knowledge, on, 417.
Sleep-walker, curious account of a, 132.
Spaniſh embaſſy to Morocco, account of that ſent in 1798 and 1799, 204.
Spindle, Tom, a Devonſhire guide, picture of, 363.
Story, extraordinary, 412.
St. Stephen's Chapel, hiſtory of, 252, 381.
Sturt, Mr. narrative of his ſingular eſcape from drowning, 386.
Sun, Oſſian's addreſs to the, 356.
Suworow, memoirs of General, 463, 482.
Superſtitious and religious perſon, difference between, 157.
Swallows, account of thoſe in Vermont, 206.
Sydney, account of the late Lord, 174.

T.

Tale, ſingular, 149.
Tell, William, hiſtory of, and of the revolution in Swiſſerland in 1307, 52.
Thunder and lightning, remarkable inſtances of their effects, 96.
Tippoo Sultan, particulars of his conduct on May 4, 1799, 71. deſcription of his magnificent throne, 209.
Tithes, on the abolition of, 432.
Trials, intereſting, 1, 22, 74, 85, 115, 229, 249.
Turkiſh Miniſters, account of the four principal, 221.
Turkiſh oppreſſion, remarkable inſtance of, 496.

U.

Undiſcovered countries, account of two, 487.
Upper Egypt, on the antiquities of, by Ribaud, 286.

V.

Verſes. A fragment found in the Duke of Beaufort's park at Stoke, on July 14, 1799, 18. to the memory of a deceaſed friend, by Mr. Roſcoe, 20. on the providential eſcape of his Majeſty, 39. to a friend embarked on a dangerous enterprize, by N. T. Carrington, ibid. the nettle and the roſe, 40. jealouſy, 59. whimſical epitaph, 60. ode to peace, by T. Jarvis, of Malborough, 79. evening deſcription from Court Houſe, Clovelly, by G. Hazel, ibid. *ſur loquitur*, 80. on reviſiting, after the winter, the beautiful ſcenery on the eſtate of Keyham, near Plymouth, by N. T. Carrington, 99. on the death of Captain Weſtcott, by W. Caſe, jun. 100. on ſummer, by P. Gove, 119. ſummer's eve, by W. Caſe, jun. ibid. ſoliloquy written at Ivybridge, 120. epigrams, 120. 420. the caſtle of Atlanton, by Elias Dunſterville, 139. recovery, an ode from Klopſtock, 140. verſes written by a poor blind young woman, of Swimbridge, near Barnſtaple, 159. the hop-gathering, by Dr. Booker, 179. the lover's complaint, 180. hymn to God for the

the glorious harveſt, by Thomas Whicker, 199. the exiſtence of a Deity, by the Rev. J. Lathrop, ibid. original ſtanzas, 200. on harveſt, by R. Thomas, 219. a ſummer evening's walk, *ibid. invocation* to peace, 220. ſonnets, *ibid.* lines addreſſed to a fair one who had been ſome time neglected by her lover from pecuniary motives, and a dread of the world's undiſtinguiſhing cenſures, 239. on a poor fiſherman, lately drowned at Scarborough, whoſe laſt words were, "What will become of my poor wife when I am gone?" 240. apoſtrophe to an ancient tree, by Charlotte Smith, 259. the beech tree's petition, by Thomas Campbell, 260. an addreſs, ibid. ode to hope, by Thomas Gove, 279. elegy, 280. the rainy day, ibid. morning's reflections, by H. Walker, 299. farewell to ſummer, 300. poor Mary, ibid. elegy, written near a grave in Calverleigh church-yard, 319. elegiac ſtanzas, by T. Dermody, a ſelf-taught youth, not yet fixteen, 320. impromptu, ibid. to the wild brook, 338. the village church, by Dr. Hurdis, 340. ſonnet to Delia, ibid. the Magdalen, founded on a circumſtance which really happened in London, 359. deſcription of the angry bull, by Dr. Hurdis, 360. the gameſters, 379. addreſs to my ſleeping infant, 380. the expoſtulation, ibid. addreſs to J. Hetrell, Eſq. of Exeter, the great corn importer, by T. Whicker, of that city, 399. written extempore by a young lady only twelve years of age, on her favourite play-mate going to ſea, ibid. on leaving my native home, by T. Sadler, 400. addreſs to content, ibid. on autumn, by P. Gove, 419. the widow, ibid. the fair exile, by *Peter Luff, 439. deſcriptive of a view from St. German's, by* George Hazel, 440. to a young man who complained of the infidelity of his miſtreſs, 459. ſolemn reflections, ibid. naval picture, by Dr. Hurdis, 460. addreſs to November, 479. lines addreſſed to an abſent friend, 480. retirement, ibid. on December, by P. Gove, 499. elegiac ſtanzas on the death of a revered huſband, 500. imitation of a French epigram on the robber Rapinat, who killed himſelf when he was going to be hanged, ibid. addreſs to the Deity, from the Italian of Lorenzo de Medici, 519. ſonnet to the curlew, by H. M. Williams, 520.

W.

Wardiſh, deſcription of that Perſian game, 234.

Welch, curious particulars reſpecting their manners and cuſtoms, 327.

Welch boy, narrow eſcape of one, 343.

Whitfield, Rev. George, Dr. Haweis's character of, 101.

Will, a remarkable, 437.

William III. his character, by Mr. Belſham, 457.

Wookey-Hole, Mr. Warner's account of, 345.

Y.

Yeaſt for baking, eaſy method of obtaining, 277.

Yellow fever, account of that which prevailed in Philadelphia in 1793, 163.